PICTORIAL HERALD. The Last Blaze of the "Natives."

Mr. Selden's Speech at National Hall.

The Weekiy Herald to be issued to-morrow morning, will contain an engraving illustrative of the last illumination of the "Natives" at the Hall corner of Broadway and Grand street; also the ful report of Mr. Selden's great speech at National Hall on Tuesday night. Price only 64 cents.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR .- At a strong muster of this party last evening, at Tammaby Hall, WM F. HAVEMEYER was announced as the democratic candidate for Mayor of this city for the ensuing year.

The Charter Election-Important Issues Involved.

The charter election in this city has now assumed an exceedingly interesting aspect. It has required a degree of importance such as has never before attached to any struggle for the municipal government of this metropolis. The issues involved are of such magnitude and importance as to excite the keenest interest throughout the country, and men of all parties at a distance are regarding the movements here at this moment with much anxiety.

In the first place the integrity and premanence of the whig organization are involved in the present municipal election. The whigs have now thoroughly awoke to this conviction. Mr. Selden has presented this aspect of the case in a very clear and forcible manner, and in the ward meetings, as will be perceived from our reports of some of them, which were held last evening, the feeling of oppo eition to the "native" movement is reaching a point of intensity amongst the whigs which we have rarely, if ever witnessed, in that party on any past occasion. The slightest suspicion of connection with the "native" movement is quite enough to ensure the expulsion from the whig ranks of any man who affects to remain under its banner. Every indication is afforded that the great men of the party have resolutely determined to draw the lines, and at once separate between the living and the dead-between the good sound old whig body, and the rotten carcase of " native ism." And in this the whigs are most assuredly only following the dictates of common sense and self-preservation. If the "native" movement be not effectually annihilated, and that speedily, the whigs will be utterly broken up before

But then there is another issue, and one of far greater magnitude involved in this contest. The great principles which lie at the foundation of this free government are jeopardized by this "native" movement. The civil and religious liberties of the country are at stake. It is a struggle between intolerance and bigotry and religious sectarianism on the one hand, and the principles of universal tolera tion and the right of private judgment on the other It is, indeed, a crisis in political affairs which every thoughtful friend of the free institutions of this land may well regard with deep anxiety .-The authors of this "native" movement, buoyed up by their triumph here last spring, have been extending their designs against the religious liberties of the country. They have been contemplating the organization of a party for the presidential campaign. Appealing in many of our principal cities to the worst passions of the human breast, and infla ming the religious prejudices of the less enlightened portion of certain classes of Protestant citizens by the most incendiary publications, they have been actively endeavoring to form a party strong enough to exercise an influence on the general government. Contemptible, weak, and despicable as it may appear, such a movement is not to be regarded withou alarm. All good citizens, who look upon the history of the past, will dread such a movement, and ought without delay to unite in crushing it for ever. Let this demon of religious persecution, that has dared to exhibit in our midst its hideous visage, stained with the blood of patriots and martyrs, be at once and for ever driven back to its den, with universal execration and disgust.

We have very little fear as to the issue of this struggle between the intelligence and enlightened republican feeling of this city, and the miserable native" movement. Mr. Selden has fairly g his foot upon it, and though it may wriggle a little, and convulsively twist itself, the thing will give up the ghost on the day of election. We trust, how ever, that Mr. Selden will let it feel his heel to its latest gasp. There is both prudence and satisfaction in giving a snake an effectual killing.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- The New Orleans Picayun of the 12th inst., gives the following paragraph : We learn that the Mexican Consul in this city, Seno. Anaugoiz, has received instructions to close the Consulate in this city, and that he intends doing so before the close of the month.

It appears by this that Mexico is preparing for some demonstration against this country. It has been thrown out in some quarters that she will at once confiscate all the American property within her borders. Elf she does so, what will our government do in return ?

SOUTHERN TRAVEL .- We learn that an importan arrangement-important to travellers-is about to be made, by which passengers leaving here at five o'clock in the afternoon will reach Washington the next morning. If this be carried out, as it undoubtedly will be, those who visit the south will find it to their advantage to take the route on which this improvement is effected. We believe that the "Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company" is the line that contemplate this great change, so beneficial to the public. And in addition to the time saved, there is to be a reduction in the price of fare, thereby giving a dou ble advantage to travellers on that road

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—Our beautiful packet ships are filling up with passengers. More than we thought of, are to become tourists in Europe, in the ensuing season. We learn that the famous Roscius, to sail on the 26th inst., for Liverpool, and the equally famous Siddons, to sail on the 26th of next month, have already nearly all their state rooms engaged. Americans will shine in Europe this year.

Guano.-The British barque Wilson, from Ichaboe, arrived at Charleston on the 15th inst., from Ichaboe, in ballast. We learn by her that there was but about 8000 tons of guano on the island, and that there was about 250 sail of vessels waiting which had gone out for cargoes, most of which wil have to leave, as did the Wilson, in ballast. This article is attracting the universal attention of agriculturists, and has been found to surpass in value of quality any other manure ever seed.

Musical.-The Warden Family commence series of concerts in this city during the ensuing week. They are highly spoken of as very able musicians and vocalists, by the Philadelphia papers, in whose neighborhood they have been displaying their powers.

The Anglesea Singers gave a concert last even ing at the Society Library Rooms, Broadway, which was pretty well attended. These vocalists appear to be rising in public estimation, and it is expected they will repeat the performances in this

SANQUIRICO'S CONCERT .-- This magnificent mu sical entertainment is to be given on Monday next. Just look at the programme.

STEAMER NEW CHAMPION - We are indebted to Captain Stone, of the fine steamer New Champion, for the despatch with which he forwarded our parcels, and Adams and Co.'s messenger. He made a quick run from New Haven, on Wednesday, beating the United States mail several hours.

EXTRAORDINARY THEATRICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES .- Nothing has astonished us more than the accounts which we have received by the last arrival from Europe, of the extraordinary manner in which Miss Cushman. Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Hackett, all of them American artists, have been received in London.

The enthusiastic fervor with which the Londo ournals, without exception-speak of Miss Cushman and her acting, is so different from the cold, cautious, and restrained tone which usually characterizes the criticisms of the English metropolian press, that we may well feel astonished. Miss Cushman has created a sensation in the theatrical world of London, such as had no parallel since the time of Kean, Kemble, or Miss O'Neill. She is represented in the most unhesitating manner as the only great actress of the age, and she is declared to have already established claims to the tragic crown of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Edwin Forrest, on the other hand, has entirely failed in eliciting the favorable opinion of the London audiences and critics. His performances have been criticised with great severity, but strict justice; and he is set down as a respectable second-rate or third rate actor. Of Mr. Hackett, not much is said, as they had no seen much of him, but what is said is in the highest degree complimentary to that very finished and ex cellent actor. Such is the very remarkable theatrical intelligence which we have just received from London.

from London.

As may be readily imagined, the particular friends of Mr. Forrest here are very much chagrined, in consequence of their favorite sill success in obtaining a reversion of the judgment pronounced against aim, on his first appeal to English opinion, some years ago. One of Mr. Forrest's admirers, a miserable and conceited scribbler in the Morning News,who pretends to know everything about theatricals and the drama, but in reality knows just nothing,affects to have discovered the cause of the remarks ble outburst of public opinion in London in favor of Miss Cushman, who has been hailed there as the regenerator of the stage, and a second Mrs. Siddons. whilst Mr. Edwin Forrest has, by the same judges, been assigned his appropriate position as a thirdrate, or possibly in some cases a second-rate actor. This critic insinuates that Miss Cushman has been indebted to the good offices of Mr. Macready for the enthusiastic encomiums which the London press have pronounced upon her. The absurdity and falsehood of this will at once appear, when the well known fact is stated, that the very papers which are and have been inimical to Macready are as loud as any in the praises of Miss Cushman But, besides, it is very well known that Macready and Miss Cushman became estranged before the departure of the former from this country. The public will thus be able to estimate at its proper value this paltry attempt to depreciate the effect of the warm laudations of Miss Cushman by the London press. By her own unaided talent and genius, that lady has earned this exalted reputation, and an intelligent public will not permit such efforts as that of the Morning News critic to detract from it.

Here let us reflect for a moment on the singular and interesting indications of a new era in the history of the drama, afforded us by the triumph of Miss Cushman. We have repeatedly, in speaking of the declining fortunes of the drama, on both sides of the Atlantic, for the last few years, stated as one of the prominent causes of its decay, the traditionary influence of the green-room. Young and rising, and genuine dramatic talent was judged not on its own intrinsic merits, but by comparison with some imaginary standard created by the dreamy recollections of the past. And following out this idea, we have more than once expressed our belief that if any great dramatic genius was again to resuscitate the English drama, it would make its appearance in this country, far away from any of he associations, influences, or conventionalisms of the "old Drurys," as they are called, either of Engand or the United States. And so it has been .-The two greatest actors of this age have been thus produced. They are Miss Cushman in London, and Mr. Anderson in America.

The influence of Miss Cushman's signal triumph

on the London stage, will be great and enduring. A new era in the history of the English drama will date from this period. Bold, original and powerful dramatic genius will be developed in many quarters on both sides of the Atlantic, and the stage receive an impulse which nothing else could have communicated. We have given, the London journalists say, a second Mrs. Siddons to England; ho knows but we may also be enabled to gi them the next Shakspeare or Sheridan? What is there to prevent us from thus paying off a part of the debt which our literature owes to the fatherland, long before the scoundrel legislatures of the repu diating States be able to settle their scores with the same old stock? Mrs. Mowatt's new comedy -the first American comedy-will be produced next Monday. Is there spirit, is there feeling, is there common sense enough in the "upper ten thousand" of this city to show themselves at the Park on that occasion? Verily, they would do well to redeem their character for people of taste and intelligence on that occasion, and on every other suitable occasion which may present itself hereafter. Are ye not ashamed, ye conceited empty-headed, impertinent, assuming, purse-proud cod-fish aristocracy of New York, that ye did not find out what a treasure ye had in Miss Cushman? What have ye to say, ye miserable critics, windy conceited, and vaporing as ye are, that ye never found out the talents of this "second Mrs. Siddons ?" A more burning brand of shame and disgrace could not be stamped upon the taste of the nushroom fashionables and addle-pated critics of New York, than this universal, liberal and generous outpouring of applause by the London press on the genius and talents of Miss Cushman !

MR. R. OWEN ON SOCIALISM .- This highly to ented philanthropist commences his course of lectures on this subject next Wednesday evening, in the Minerva Rooms, Broadway. His first discourse will be on the philosophy of Infant Educahe has paid to this and other parts of the subject upon which he is about to treat for a great number of years past, promise a series of lectures of no ordinary nature-such as cannot fail to interest allfrom the resident of the most stately building to the most humble cottage-the Minister of religion -the educator of youth-the philanthropist-patriot, and legislator.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS .- Amongst the airivals at the "Astor" yesterday, were Martin Brimmer, Esq., ex-Mayor of Boston; Judge Douglase, Illinois; Gen. Ward, West Chester; Mr. Hutchinson, of Sheffield, England; Mr. Hagins, Glaszow, Scotland; Don Pable Soler, and Baron de Mauschach, announced yesterday from Barcelona, have proceeded to Texas. At the "Howard" have arrived the Rev. W. S. Farmer, of Ky.; Hon. P. Porter, N. Y.; Col. E. W. Boyd, Va. Collector Van Ness was expected to have eccupied his apartments at this hotel to-day, but has been delayed at Washington by the melancholy circumstance of his brother, the President of the Bank of the Metropoits, District of Columbia, being struck by paralysis. At the "Globe" are E. Livingston, N. Y.; P. Beandry, Montreal. At the "Waverly" are D. K. O'Hara, England; H. G. Delancy and family, Augusta, Ga. Travelling in general, has been much retarded by the continuance of most ungenial weather. Illinois; Gen. Ward, West Chester; Mr. Hutchin

PACKET SHIP PATRICK HENRY .- We see by the iverpool papers, that Captain Delano, of the Patrick Henry, pleases all passengers who go in his ship. On his last trip, they sent him the annexed

note:—
Off Holymean, 28th Feb. 1846.

Sir:—I am requested by my fellow passengers on board the Patrick Henry, from New York to Liverpool, to convey to you the expression of their thanks for the extreme kindness, and the anxiety so constantly manifested by yoursell and the officers of the ship, to render their situation as passengers as comfortable as possible. We take our leave of you, with our united wishes for your health and happiness; and should circumstances induce us again to cross the Atlantic, we shall feel much pleasure in being once more under your good care.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

ALEX A SCOTT,
On behalf of the passengers.

The Whig Ward Meetings Last Night-Great -The Whigs fully arrayed against the Natives

The Whigs were moving all over the city in many of the Wards last night. It would be difficult to exaggerate the spirit and enthusiasm which were manifested. At every meeting the fullest determi nation was evinced to stand by the whig ticket the whole whig ticket, and nothing but the whi ticket, and to sweep away every vestige of the " Native" rump. The

MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD which took place at Croton Hall, was crowded -After the organization, the nominations of Ward

Officers were presented and confirmed. A little difference of opinion was manifested with respect to Mr. Ferry, nominated as assessor, on the ground that he had been nominated also by the "Natives." Finally a resolution declaring that the whigs of the ward would not vote for any candidate who was nominated by any other political association, was proposed and unanimously adopted. Shortly after-

wards, Mr. Selden made his appearance, and was greeted with tremendous applause. After expressing his gratification on fluding such a large assemblage; and stating that although it was somewhat unusual for a candidate for office thus to address the people, yet he felt that he owed it to the whig cause and to himself to stand ready to answer any questions put to him by the people on any of the great political topics of the day, or any of the issues involved in this election. Mr. Selden proceeded to advert to the "native" movement as follows:—

I deairs now to call your attention to the "Native American" movement. I do not intend to reiterate what I said on this subject in National Hill, as probably many of you heard me on that occasion, and those who did not will have an opportunity of seeing what I said in the Weekly Hevald of Statuday. But it is my design on this subject, on which I had not time to remark at the meeting in National Hill. Is 1700 or "91—1 will not be positive as to the dates—the founders of this republic had under consideration the subject of admitting imgrants frem abroad was passed allowed persons from abroad on renouncing foreign allegiance to become voters after two yours readence in the United States, and one year's residence in the State in which they made their application. This was the starting policy of this country. It was a policy that received the sanction of General Washington. (Loud cheers.) It was a policy that received the sanction of that Congress which first put in motion the machinery of our free Government. (Cheers.) Subsequent to the past the subject of the relative passed requiring a residence of the property of the subject of the past and the subject of the sanction of General Washington. (Loud cheers.) It was a policy that for one say, that if on any subject of two subjects in the naturalization laws was again brought under consideration, and a low was passed requiring a residence of weekly subject of the naturalization laws was a subject of the naturalization laws was a

county—on the industry, frugality, and general good conduct of the masses of working people, who come to this country from abroad, and after some elequent remarks denunciatory of the mingling of religious feelings and principles with political contests, concluded by exhorting his audience to faithful and resolute and active exertion in the whig cause.

After six cheers for Mr. Selden, the meeting ad-

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

There was a large whig meeting in this ward last night also. Mr. Selden, who appears to be indefatigable in his exertions, was present there also, and delivered a very able and elequent speech.—As it was, however, pretty much in the same strain as that which he delivered at Croton Hall, it is not necessary to report it. The feeling in this ward against Nativeism was very strongly expressed, and according to all appearances, Mr. Harper will not even have as many votes as Mr. Selden calculated—six thousand—municipal police—watchmen—retainers—corporation rag-tag and bob-tail and all. THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Proposed New Gas Company—A Superior Ar ticle supplied at Fifty per cent Reduction on the present charges.

There was but a limited attendance at the

ourned meeting on this subject, which took place at the National Hall last evening. After some little delay beyond the time appointed for the meet

Mr. Kentish came forward and said that the prin cipal gentleman who had taken great interest in the matter, were otherwise engaged this evening, and as there would be another meeting shortly at the American Institute on the subject, when the whole affair would be fully gone into, it would not be necessary for him to enter into a full detail of the matter on the present occasion. But for the satisfaction of those present he would give a few facts. With a capital of \$20,000, a company would be able to produce as much gas of a greater density, and supply it to the inhabitants, than the works in Centre street, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and that too at a price 47 per cent below what was at present charged, and an article that would give twice the quantity of light; yet, at the same time, afford to the stockholders a profit of at least ten per cent. The reason of this was, that the company alluded to had to bury in the streets about a million and a half of their capital in piping which this proposed company would not need. The inhabitants would be supplied with any quantity they might require either daily or weekly, and the same fitting now on premises would answer all the purposes for which they were intended. The gentleman then entered into a series of figures to explain this statement, which appeared perfectly conclusive and satisfactory to those present. He illustrated the fact by a small iron cylinder of about three feet high and six inches over, which, he said, would contain eighty feet of gas, sufficient for one jet or bat-wing burner, for eighty hours, and this could be afforded for something less than thirty cents. They could, indeed, afford to supply gas for about twenty cents the hundred feet, but this was not at present necessary, a saving of fifty per cent to the inhabitants would be a very handsome bonus, and pay the shareholders and those concerned adequately. It was proposed to establish the company by the issue of one hundred dollar shares. Twenty thousand dollars would be to required at the first outlay, and, therefore, it had been suggested cipal gentleman who had taken great interest in the matter, were otherwise engaged this evening, and as there would be another meeting shortly at the

fore, it had been suggested to make the shares payable by four instalments.

A gentleman present suggested that if the shares were reduced to twenty or twenty-five dollars each, and a greater number issued it would make the matter more popular, and be brought quicker into Mr. Kentish said, that that was a matter entire

ly at the option of those inclined to subscribe.

It was then moved and carried unanimously, that the meeting be adjourned to the American Institute on Wednesday evening next, when the matter would be gone into more minutely.

Thus has the overcharged residents of this city every prospect of remedying a great injustice, and putting down the imposition of great monopolies it is for them only to put their shoulders to the

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT QUINCY. that at a special meeting of the Corporation of Harvard College, held last evening, a letter was received from the Hon Josish Quincy, resigning the office of Fresident of the University Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

March 20.—Trial of Mary Bodine—The trial of this infortunate woman commenced this day before Judge Edmonds, and as had been anticipated, the awful tragedy cirt which her name is associated, drew together an anxious and numerous crowd of spectators who thronged the Court during the day from an anxiety to see the prisoner, as well as to listen to the revolting details of the awful crime with which she stands charged.

At about half past 9 o'cl-ck she entered the Court room accompanied by an officer, after a brief sojourn in the aceper's room, having arrived at the City Hall in a carriage at an early hour. Her step was light and elastic, as she quickly crossed the Court room and took her seat by the fire stove in the room. She recognized one of the officers of the Court, with whom she shook hands, and remained seated caim and silent, her eyes fixed down ward. She remained in deep meditation for some time, are countenance betraying the deep conflict that was passing in her bosom. It was a fairful, a trying occasion for one in her condition. She sat at that moment nearly within arms length of her accusers, consisting of four female witnesses and some others in the Court with none else present but the officers of justice and one or two reporters of the press. All preserved a solemn silence, which was occasionally broken by the loud bustle in the vicinity of the deor way, where the crowd stood jammed up together anxious to force their way, in—such was two desire to see her. She was dressed in deep mourning; a black silk shawl, deeply fringed, was thrown over her about the remaining the court began gralually to fill up, and she occasionally conversed with some acquaintance or friend—her son—who also arrived, joining in the conversation, which evidently referred to are use. A man shortly after entered the court began gralually to fill up, and she occasionally conversed with some acquaintance or friend—her son—who also arrived, joining in the coverseation, which evidently referred to are use.

Mr. Clark demured.

Mr. Dr. Wirr-Have you formed an opinion on the subject of the alleged.

Mr. Clark, D. A., of Staten Island, with whom was associated Mr. Whiting, demanded that the jury panel should be called over, when thirty-four only were called. She was here ordered to stand up, when Simon W. Mar, the first juror called, was sworn. Mr. Dr. Wirr-Challenged.

Mr. Clark demurred.

Mr. Clark demurred.

Mr. Dr. Wirr-Have you formed an opinion on the subject of the alleged murder of Emeline Houseman, by Mary Bodine?

way Bodine?

JUROR.—I have expressed an opinion.

Mr. Da Wirr.—What do you mean by saying you have expressed no opinion?

JUROR.—I recollect I had some conversation about it;

it what it was, I can't say. Mr. De Wirr.—I submit the challenge to the Court. COURT.—I over-rule it.
Mr. Graham.—This point was decided before Judge

Mr. Graham.—This point was decided before Judge Kent
Court.—I was not present, Mr. Graham.
Mr. Graham.—It is a settled question that the ground of formation of opinion, is a ground of challenge to the favor. We have a right of challenge to the array, and a right of peremptory challenge. We mean to proceed in order, and claim our right of challenge on the various grounds we feel authorized to found that right upon.
Mr. Whiting replied.—In England the mode of testing this question, was as to whether the juror had formed an opinion not expressing an opinion.
Mr. Graham.—Our challenge for favor shall be for bias—so let this be understood.
[A jury of two lawyers were here sworn, to decide the question, in relation to the challenge for favor.]
Mr. Dr. Witt examined the juror. I have heard and read statements as to the murder of Mrs. Houseman. Mrs. Bodine was implicated in the transaction that formed the subject of these statements. I don't recollect these statements made any impression on my mind; I have formed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt; I think I am biassed. Cross-examined by Mr. Clark.—Is that opinion favora able or unfavorable?
Mr. Dr. Witt.—It is an equal ground of objection, whether that opinion be favorable or unfavorable.
Mr. Clark contended they had a right to ascertain the opinion.
Mr. Dr. Witt.—If favorable, it would give a right of challenge to the acceptance of the second of the challenge to the acceptance of the challenge to the acceptance of the challenge to the acceptance of the challenge to the challenge to the acceptance of the challenge to the challenge to the challenge to the acceptance of the challenge to the challenge

opinion.

Mr. Dz Watt.—If favorable, it would give a right of challenge to the prosecution; so, in either case, it would be wrong to acmit the question.

To Mr. Whittino.—I formed an opinion and thought the charge against the prisoner was true.

The jury rendered a verdict, "We find the prisoner is higher."

biased

James Cowell, called—set aside—challenge ellowed on
like ground.

Samuel Lupton—set aside on like grounds.

D. P. Huvar, set aside on ground of ill health.

David Baard, set sside, having formed an opinion.

DAVID BARRD, set eside, having formed an opinion.

Mr. Whiting here rose and argued that a mere hypothetical opinion did not disqualify from serving! Hefoited authority in support of his position, when he was replied to by Mr. De Witt.

The Coura ruled in favor of the position assumed by Mr. Whiting, namely, that a mere point, or idle impression was not such as the law recognized as excluding a juror. It must be a fixed and decided opinion.

Mr. De Wittr contended that the mere reading of a news paper statement did not disqualify.

The Coura ruled in favor of the prosecution.

EVENING SESSION.

he penalty, to which he gave a negative answer, was the lest juror sworp.

CHARLES STONE, not having answered the above queriatisfactorily. was set aside

WILLIAM KREEF set aside on the grounds already reerred to.

CHARLES STONK, not having answered the above query satisfactorily, was set aside on the grounds already referred to.

WILLIAM KERS set aside on like grounds.

ORDER OWEN—Like case, like rule.

Second Juror, Samuel Danvelle, having answered sa tisfactorily, was sworn.

Samuel Bailt challenged peremptorily.

Garnel Fountain set aside under the rule.

J. Kerler challenged.—Like case, like rule.

J. Clark challenged.—A swered office on the decision of the Jury to determine the question of samissibility.

W. Ross—Challenged. Answered office of the decision of the Jury to determine the question of samissibility.

Mr. Whiting here addressed the two jururs sworn in on the trial, to whom was referred the power of deciding on the question in relation to "bias," and "formation of opinion," explaining the principles which should guide them in coming to a decision.

Mr. Grahm replied contending that there was a settled principle of law set down which excluded from the jury box all persons who may entertain a bias of opinion not only in relation to civil cases, but it observed a jealous scrutiny in relation to the admission of party to the jury box in all such cases were the taking of human life was scrutiny in relation to the damission of party to the jury box in all such cases were the taking of human life was the penulty. Before newspapers had almost usurped the province-of the jury box, this difficulty had not arisen, and as it was a settled principle that no person should approach the jury box unless his mind was like a sheet of blank paper any opinion which may be formed so as to blast he mind was a sufficient ground for exclusion. The law was too jealous and subtle on the subject, and the case had been removed from the county where the case originated for the

31 Juror, James Sengeneary, sworn. The panel wa ari Jura, and constant control of the standard of the standard sworn. Set aside on the ground of having expressed at sworn. Set aside on the ground of having expressed at sworn. iworn. Set aside on the ground of naving opinion.

THOMAS PETTIF—Chillenged peremptorily -set aside the comes of the jurors who had been summoned as

THOMAS PETTIT—Chellenged peremptorily set and the names of the jurors who had been summoned at aleasmen were called over.

John Jackson—Set aside under the rule.

William Phatris—Like case—like rule.

William Phatris—Like case—like rule.

Michael L. Lerama, a Jew, sworn. I am not fit to be a judge to sit in such a case. My feelings would be agitated. (Laughter) Excused.

James Arwell, fireman—Excused.

Henry B. Chorsy produced. Expressed an opinion—se saids.

nside.

J. Shanz pleaded the want of pecuniary qualifications—namely, property to the value of \$200. This juror seem-

ed in very comfortable circumstances, and withdrew amid much laughter, which led us to exclaim in the words of the poet—"Modesi men't seeks the Shade."

The talesmen who were subsequently sworn, afforded much amusement from the nature of their excuses—some pleading "coughs, colds, asthmas, head-aches, settled opinions," and a variety of excuses too tedious to mention. The difficulty of finding an impartial jury, who have not expressed or formed an opinion, becomes more manifest every hour.

A list of the delinquents who had been subpensed by he sherif was called over, when seven were fined in the sum of \$10.

Rose D Hamilton, called.

Mr. Dr Whitt over the do you reside?

Junga—What do you say? I am a little deaf.

Court—Where do you live?

Jeagn—In Delancey street.

Court—Vou see Mr. De Witt the Saxon word is best

JUROR—In Delancey street.
COURT—You see Mr. De Witt the Saxon word is best officer all.

The Court here ordered an adjournment, after directing officers to attend the three jurors sworn to their resi-

dences.

Mr. Gramam suggested that there was a precedent for allowing a jury to separate before they were actually sworn or heard any of the testimony.

The Court hereupon ordered three officers to attend the jurors to their residence, directing to allow them every accommodation and refreshment in their power,

every accommodation and refreshment in these save ordent spirits.

Court adjourned to 10% o'clock this foreroon.

City Intelligence.

Police Office—March 20—Grand Larchy—A short time since a quantity of cap ribbon, worth about \$70 was stolen from the street Charlotte Reiley, of No. 3113 Broadway. Officers Josepha and Jackson traced the property to the store of Richard Dolan, No. 467 Pearl street, where they had been sold thy a woman named Mary Mc Kavanagh. She was accordingly arrested and committed. Four pieces satin ribbon were found in the possession of Mary, for whom an ewner is wanted.

Busglay. The store of R. Durt, No. 466 Manufer.

Mary, for whom an ewner is wanted.

BURGLARY—The store of R. Dart, No. 466 Houston street, was broken into on the night of the 19th instant, and clothing and spoens stolen.

Robert—A man named John Johnson was arrested by officers Stephens and Hays for stealing a coat worth \$19, from the store of Messrs. Brown & Howe, in Chatham Square.

Two silver watches were found upon the person of Johnson when he was arrested, for which owners are wanted at the Lower Police.

A number of neit that's comprised the mediane of the compression of the comp A number of petit theits comprised the residue of the

SCoroner's Office—FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored woman was found in the water at the foot of Murray street this morning. She was dressed in a dark checked frock, and had on laced leather shoes and black

County Court.

Mance 20—This court met last night to proceed with the trial of Justics Haskell, when Mr. Brady, for the de

U. S. Marshal's Office.

MARCH 20.—Edward Nesbitt, whose arrest we noticed in yesterday's Herald, was examined before the Commissioner on a charge of assaulting the mate of the ship "Montauk." Decision this forenoon.

"Montauk." Decision this forenoon.

Common Plens.

Before Judge Ingraham.

March 20—Joseph B. Nonex rs Edwin L. Brooks, sued as Elias L. B. Brooks.—This was an action of trespass on the case, to recover compensation for services alleged to nave been rendered. It appeared in evidence that defendant employed a Mr. Smith to procure a lean on certain property, and the former not being able to effect this, considered the urgency of the case, and the instructions he had roceived from defendant authorised him to employ plaintiff to assist him. He accordingly entered into an agreement with plaintiff, regulating the rate of his compensation, if successful, which agreement Mr. Bmith signed as the attorney of the defendant. Through the endeavors of the plaintiff the loan was procured, and plaintiff now brings suit to recover compensation for effecting that loan. The defence shown was that defendant never authorised Mr. Smith to employ plaintiff, and if the latter chose to do so, it was on his own responsibility. I verdict for defendant.

Mr Charles R. Smith, for plaintiff; Mr. Boooks for defendant.

General Sessions

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Drake and Devoe.

March 20—Trial for Assault and Battery.—Jeremiah
Reed was tried and convicted of an assault and battery
upon Jacob D. Clerk, mail agent, in the month of December, near the Eastern steamboat pier. The Court in passing sentence remarked that Reed was a very bad fellow,
a very great rowdy, and had been sentenced upon three
different occasions for assaults and batteries, and that the
Court were determined to "put dewn" rowdyism, and socordingly sentenced him to three months imprisonment in
the Panitentiary.

Sentence—Thomas Barrett, convicted yesterday for obtaining some coal by false pretences, was sentenced to 16
days in the city prison. The punishment was made light,
as the prisoner had a wife and tamily of children, and had
been aircaey in prison for forty days, and from other circumstances.

cumstances.

Case of Razgé—The District Attorney endeavored to bring this case on but upon the representations of prison er's Counsel, and the feet that there would notbe time this term to try it, the Court advised a postponement till the next term.

The case was set down for the feet. next term.

The case was set down for the first day of next term.

At a quarter of one o'clock the jury were discharge

At a quarter of the correction of the term.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning, when they will come in to try some appeal cases.

Court Calendar-Monday. Common Pleas.-Nos. 48 to 51, 11, 22, 26.

Personal Movements.

Mr. Green delivered a lecture on gambling on Tuesday avening, to a large and respectable audience in Albany He is about to lecture in Utica and adjacent parts. Cooper is about to publish a new novel called "Satar oe, or the family of Little Page."

The Rev. N. S. Harris, of this city, has accepted an invitation to the Church of the Nativity in Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Olney Ballou has declined the nomination of the Rhode

The Rev. Mr. Payne is called to St. John's (Washington, in place of the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky has been presented with a silver picher, by the Whigs of Brooklyn in ac mowledgment of his exertions in the Whig cause in the

Mr. Buckmaster has rented the Illinois Penitentiery at Alten, for \$5000 per annum; and will turn it into a man-nfactory (with convict labor) of hemp. Louis Napoleon is beguiling the hours of his imprisonment by writing a scientific work of great research an legrains.

learning.

Lord Brougham is preparing a life of Voltaire. He is writing it in English and French; and the work is to be brought out in the two languages, simultaneously in London and Paris.

M Villemain, the distinguished French writer and statesman, is entirely recovered from his sudden but temporary mental alienation. He is said to have abandoned politics, and to have determined to devote himself entirely to literature.

ly to literature.

The Montreal Courier announces the demise of William Remble, Esq., at Quebec, on the 5th inst. Mr. K. was formerly editor of the Quebec Mercury.

A St. Louis paper states that Professor, Ingraham is engaged in writing a novel, founded on the Onderdonk case. It is to be in six volumes.

J. W. Nest, formerly one of the editors of the "New York Albion," is studying for the church in England.

Charles Mackay, Esq., one of the talented and distinguished editors of the "New World," is about to take orders in the Episcopal church.

Theatricals, &c. The Newark Advertiser, of Wednesday, says : " Thank

to Mr. Kyle—thanks to Signor Sanquirico—above all sthousand thanks to Signora Pico—the incomparable Pico thousand thanks to Signors Pico—the incomparable Pico—to whom we have never had a superior, and if one, but one equal vocalist, this side the Atlantic, (one alse! long since numbered with the dead,) for the richest musical treat ever enjoyed in this city, last evening."

Mr. Anderson's benefit on the 10th inst., in Mobile, is said to have been the grandest affair of the season, not withstanding the weather was threatening and cold.

The Chestant street theatre, Philadelphia, will be open ed on Saturday evening with Palmo's Ethiopiaa Company.

Another band of colored musicions have storted in St. Louis, called the "Sable Harmonists." They are well spoken cf.

Baltimore City Court — Sentence of McCurry — During the sitting of the City Court on Tuesday, (Judges Brice, Nesbit and Worthington, on the bench,) sentence was pronounced upon Henry McCurry, recently convicted of the murder of Mr. Paul Roux, while temporarily stopping in this city. McCurry was placed at the bar a faw minutes before 12 o'clock, and ordered to stand up to receive his sentence; during which he guzed firmly upon the pronouncer of his dread doom, and manifested but little emotion of either face or countenance.—Judge Brice, pronounced sentence of death upon the unfortunate man, without any hope of mercy being extended towards him. The prisoner was then conveyed back jail in charge of T. O Sollers, and assistants. The day of execution will be appointed by the Governor. The law allows twenty days from the time the sentence is pronounced.

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN HANOVER—THERE MEN SHOT.—We learn from Mr. Green, editor of the Quincy Patriot, that on St. Patricks' eve, three men, Irish laborers on the railroad, visited the rum shop of a Mr Perry, of that town, and that a quarrel arose between Perry and the men; that Perry followed them some distance and shot two of them deed in the road, with a druble barreled gun. Another gun was procured, and the third man wounded in the cheek. We did not learn the names of the decessed or the wounded man. A coroner's jury held an inquest and returned a verdict of wilful murder. Parry has been arrested.—Boston Transcript, March 19.

63- The Canada Customs duties bill has passed through the committee of the whole, after a pretracted debate. The following are the alterations made in the schedule:—
Cows and heifers 11., instead of 151. Horses, mares, geldings, colts, foals, 11.10s, instead of 14. Oxen, bulls and steers, 11.10s, finstead of 14.5s. Women's boots and shoes and calashes of leather, per dozen, 7s 6d, instead of 6s. Ditto, of silk, satin, lean, or blue stuffs, kid or morocco, per dozen, 7s 6d, instead of 6s. The item 'Flour the produce of whest ground in bond, when taken out for home consumption, or for expertation to the United Kingdom, per bbl of 196 lbs"-struck out slogether, and then was added the following item—Wheat flour per barrel—6t—which increases the duty to 3s sterling per bbl. Leaf tobacco 1d, instead of §d. The report of the committee was received by the House Tuesday, and concurred in.—Kingston Chron.

OPENING OF THE STATE CANALS.—At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, held at the office in the new State Hall, in the city of Albany, on the 19th day of March, 1845, present, Mesars. Earll, Bissell Clark and Jones, lark and Jones,
Resolved. That the State Canuls be opened for navigaien on the 15th day of April next.

By order of the Board,
JONAS EARLL, Jr., Pres't.

NATH'L JONES, Sec'y.

Canzonet.

With her hand she her freekled face shaded, for the bloom of its beauty had faded,
And loose hung the curls which once sided
By contrast the snow of her brow.
Her hope-dream of marriage is over,
For iled has her false-hearted lover;
Alai: a thick growth of hairs cover
Her chia and her upper lip now!
But Gooraud some Poudres then gave her,
And said with his Soup he would save her;
From the primoles and tan which ensiave her;
And fit her once more for a bride.
From her chin, and her lips, and her temples,
The hair is now reft—and her dimples.
Show clear on her face, fee from pimples,
Of a husb and she now is the pride.
The only article extant for the complete removel of tan,
freekles, pimples, sunbarra, &c., from the skin, it decidedly Dr.
F. F. Gourand's Italian Al-dicated Soap. Gourand's Poudres,
Subtiles are egually celebrated for their surprising properties in
justantaneously removing superfluous human heir. Dr. G's.
Geetien Hair Dye is as highly recommended for coloring wiry
red, or grey bair, a glossy brown or black, as his Liquid Vere
table House is noted for the delicacy and permaneary of the
color which it imparts to pole cheeks and lips. The only piece
is the city where these articles can be hed graine, is at the Doc
int's Laboratory, 6' Walker street, first store Frown Broadway.
We anxiously cautier the ladies agriant buying anywhere else

Songs for the People, No. 12—Air: Cease Sweet Girl.

Cease sweetgirl to hate me now, for still my heart is true, For though my face is healthy now, 'lis made so but for you; As affliction changed your love from me to some more favored youth,

Now that my skin is clear you cannot surely doubt my truth. How of: I've wandered weer y too, with pinneles on my face, And knew with heavy breaking he art he cause of my disgrace; I gaz-d on many lovely guls, whose brow, whose face and neek.

I gazed on many lovely girls, whose bows, which merk, merk, Was covered o'er wish pimples, freckles, tan, and blotch, and speck, I thought sweet maids, if you but knew how quicklyyou might case them.

You surely would not thus appear, you never could endure

them;
If you but knew (as I do know,) how quickly they'd elope,
If wash'd with that miraculous stuff-with Jones' famous Soap.

The magic and astoutshing chemical properties of the genuine Jones' Soap, are the theme of admerst on and wonder of all.—
To see how beautiful, soft, white, clear and healthy it makes harak, rough, discolored and disfigured skin. At the same time curing all pimples, freckles, discolorations, &c. Let all whodult it; powers try it once. Mind and get none but Jones' Soap. You are for your own sakes requested to be particular in this. Gettire owhere else in this city but at the sign of the American Engle, \$2 Chatham at; \$23 Brosdway, or 139 Fulton street, Boodlyn; \$ State street, Boston; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Henry's Chinese Shaving Cream,
Ching Fo was seated on his throne, in splendid powp and s
Burrounded by his mardarins, the titled and the great.
Cred his Celestrial Majesty, "A problem I propound!
And whose solves it, he shall be with jewels girt around."
The mandarinspricked up their care, smbitions to reply.
Their twinkling eyes were open wide, their pulses beshigh.

Their twinkling eyes were open wide, their pulses beating high.

"Now listen," quoth the Emperor, the Brother of the Moon;
"Turn a main into a pleasure, and you shall have the booms!
"Impossible—impossible!" the mandarine exclaimed;
"Man cannot solve the problem your Mejesty has framed."
Out spoke a strauger in the throng—"Hear my solution, Sire;
t rather guess that I can do the thing you now requite.
You will admit I calculate, that shaving is a pain—
A tortule, when your barber brings his rezor 'gainst the grain.
This pria into a pleasure I certainly can turn;
To prove it let us straightway to your dressing-room adjourn."
The stranger and the Brother of the Moon went in together, A:
And His Majesty, in ecusacy, was lathered by the other.
The razor glided slickly, and charmingly and quickly:
"The prize is won!" exclaimed Ching-Fo, "you've solved my
riddle strictly."

Pain has become a pleasure, though strange the thing may
seem;

"Yes, honor bright!" cried Jonsthan, "by Henry's Shaving Cream!" Gream !"

Never was any thing in the way of toilet comfort worthy to be compured with Heart's Chinese Shavine Gream. Most luxurious for bristly beards! Price only 50 cents per jar.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Chemists and Drugsits, 273 Broadway, comer Chambers street. Bold also at 79
Fulton street, and 77 East Broadway.

Great News from the "Cotton" Market.—
By the steamer Cambria.—This day published, price 25 cents.
The Cotton Lord, a romance of every day life, by Mrs. Stone.
The series of this admirable sovel is laid in the manufacturing districts of England, and the story is one of the deepest interest both to the wealthy and working classes.

HENRY G. DAGGERS, Publisher,
MENRY G. DAGGERS, publisher,

Betwarned in Time—Influenza—IntermitTENT FEVER—The remarkable change in the weather has
brought with it a large increase in the numbers of the sick—
The man who reses is all appearance, and even in his own feelings well, before might is down with a severe cold. In the
course of the cave he finds his nasal organ throwing off a thin,
watery, acrid humor, which excoriates the nose. He sneezes
often and has pain in his chest and side, with great lasticute—
Indome cases chills are fell, and afterwards violent headach
and burning fever. In all these cases the eyes are more or less
affected

Now. Dr. Benjumin Franklin's motto, "a stitch in time," is
very applicable here. At once resort to Brandeth's Fills, take
them is sufficient doses to purge freely, and the more violent
the symptoms the heavier let the dose of Fills be, let them be
persevered in daily notif the health is restored. When the head
is very bid, drink plentifaily of hot beneset tea, it will set as a
vomit, and in conjunction with Brandeth's Fills, do much
good. Those who are sick in consequence of the sudden
grant change in the weather or otherwise, by following the
above advice will not lose any thing thereby; but will almost
surely gain their health quieger than by any other means.

The Brandetth Fills are sold at 25 cents per Box, at 24 Broadway, Dr. Brandetth's Principal Office, 21 Hudson Statest, and
214 Bowery. Mrs. Booth, agent, 5 Market at. Brooklyn.

Dalley's Maglical Pain Extractor, at his
only gency, 67 Walket street, first store from Broadway.

Medlical Notice.—The Advertisements of the
New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for
the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will
hereafter appear on the jourth page and last column of this
page.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

Office and Consul jint Hooms of the College, 35 Nasan strey
All Philadelphia. Subscriptions to the

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the firnato must be paid to the agents, Zieber & Co., I Ledger Buildings, Third attreet, near Chestnat, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 1 o'clock.

[7] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholesale and retail.

[7] With the exception of one paper, the "Hernid" is read

[C] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is reas much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published it that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertirements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will apar in the Herald next day.

MONEY MARKET. Thursday, March 20-6 P. M.

\$8,037 9,850 1,813 It will be observed that the increase in the receipts from passengers this week has been very small compared with the increase in the receipts for freight.

The returns of the Reading Ruiroad Company for the week ending the 8-h inst. for the past three years show an increase of a very large per cent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD—COMPARATIVE RE CEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1843 1844. \$4,527 \$8,703

1843 1844. 1845.

\$4,537 \$8,703 \$9,673

The effect of the commercial advices received by the steam ship Cambria, from Liverpool, on this market, has been so far very favorable. Stocks advanced yesterday, and another slight improvement has been realized to-day. The advances in cotton has been about one quarter of a cent per pound, and the sales quite large. Operators anticipate a long period of activity in this staple, if prices do not advance too rapidly. A gradual, steady increase would put prices up to a higher point than any sudden speculation. We annex compars live tables giving the quotations current in this said in the Liverpool market, at different periods, for the purpose of showing the advance in the prices for cotton in the two principal markets.

Quotations for the purpose of showing the advanced in the prices for cotton in the two principal markets.

Quotations for Cotton in the two principal markets.

Quotations for the purpose of showing the advanced in the principal market in the past in the past in medicately after the principal of the steamers in the past immedicately after the principal of the steamers in the past immedicately after the principal of the steamers in the past

Guotations for Cotton in the Literapool Market,

Dec. 31, Feb. 4, March 4,

1844, 1845, 1645, 1645, 1644,

Sea Island... 10, 12, 25 foir, Fair, Feir,

Sea Island... 10, 12, 25 lo, 12, 2 lo, 12, 2 lo, 13, 2 lo, 13, 2 lo, 14, 2